

## MR. OLNEY TRIPS MORGAN

Quotes a Cuban Speech to Show  
His Inconsistency.

## POWER OF THE EXECUTIVE

Secretary Says That Last February  
the Senator Expressed Views Opposite  
to Those He Now Holds in the  
Cuban Matter—Feeling in Congress  
Still Intense.

Though Congressional debates have not been forthcoming to stimulate and keep active the discussion of the Cuban question, the latest phases of the Cuban situation, the manifestations of feeling on that topic have not been in any degree lessened.

The position assumed by Secretary Olney in his private and public utterances on the matter is so evident that the burden of the general declaration is antagonistic to the views declared by the Secretary of state.

At the same time it is felt that the many instances wherein distinguished gentlemen, prominent in public life, in international law, and in business, have given expression to views, fully independent of the position of the administration on the Cuban question, have not been without a tendency to sensibly temper what some regard as a too hastily formed judgment as to the imminent necessity of ignoring Mr. Olney's views.

## Power of the President.

In all the discussions held by Mr. Morgan of the Committee on Foreign Relations he has taken no backward step from his original position that Mr. Olney's attitude is beyond all paper precedent, and an assertion of power far beyond what that has never been delegated to that branch of the government by any decision of the Supreme Court in a consideration of the country's Constitution.

Mr. Sherman, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, holds as well that the position of Mr. Olney in the present particular is untenable under the Constitution. Mr. Morgan says in conversation that if the President can recognize the Cuban republic independently of Congress he could displace Mr. De Loane of his rights to represent the Spanish monarchy here.

New England Congressmen generally, with perhaps one or two exceptions, notably Mr. Chandler, who vigorously adheres to his heretofore expressed opinion that it would be preposterous for an Executive to recognize the Cuban republic, are disposed to become conservative.

## Hawley Is Outspoken.

Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, does not hesitate to say point blank that he disapproves of the Cameron resolutions. He looks at it as rather unbecomingly to expect the administration to take action on the Cuban question, any action on the Cuban question, are disposed to become conservative.

Their colleagues in the other house of Congress, Mr. Hawley, in a conservative opinion on the situation, thinks serious errors are liable to occur when the legislative branch of the government interferes with the diplomatic.

The Secretary of State himself is not content to rest quietly in the face of the repeated discussion to his statement. He has not been able to refer to the position of Senator Morgan as a clearly inconsistent one, and referring last evening to the answer made by Mr. Morgan in the Senate yesterday to a question by Senator Hill that it was preposterous to question the independence of Cuba, said Mr. Morgan took as almost entirely correct view of the matter.

Mr. Morgan's speech, when he came to Congress, expressing the sympathy of Congress for the insurgents and urging the President to use his good offices with Spain to bring about a termination of the struggle on the island was under discussion in the Senate.

Mr. Morgan is inconsistent. His remarks on that occasion have a direct bearing upon the issue raised by the Secretary of State that the power of Congress is not exclusively in the hands of the President, regardless of the wishes of Congress in the matter.

According to Secretary Olney, the Senator from Alabama at that time coincided with the position of the President, the Executive, and to show it he invited attention to the following extract from Mr. Morgan's speech, as contained in the Congressional Record of February 25 last:

"If the President is to be allowed to assert that the President of the United States has the exclusive right to recognize the independence of a foreign country, because that affects our people but at all, but in the case of Hawaii, we already had representatives to that government, and had recognized the independence of that government many years ago."

"That recognition was a mere change in regard to the personnel of the government and in the form of it, as in the case of the recognition of Spain as a republic and of France as a republic, which recognition was communicated by cablegram direct from the President without the interference of Congress at all, and the recognition of Brazil, when we concurred with the President of the United States in the recognition of the independence of that power."

Ex-Congressman Hatch Dying.  
St. Louis, Dec. 22.—Word reaches here from Hannibal, Mo., that ex-Congressman W. H. Hatch of the First district of Missouri, is dying of Bright's disease at his residence here. Mr. Hatch has been an invalid for several months and lately his sickness has reached an acute stage. He is widely known as the "father of the anti-optic bill."

Herrmann Died in Debt.  
New York, Dec. 22.—The widow of Prof. Herrmann has applied to the Queen's county court for letters of administration on her late husband's estate. She said the magician left only \$2,500 worth of property, and that his debts far exceeded that amount.

## TOURIST PARTY DROWNED.

Thirteen Lost Their Lives in a  
Chinese River.

Tokio, Japan, Dec. 22.—Special correspondence of the United Associated Presses, per steamer Belgic.

A terrible accident occurred October 27 on the Fuji River, a stream celebrated for its rapids, the shooting of which is especially constructed boats is one of the delights of tourists.

Eighteen youths, who were members of a touring party, hired a boat to travel down the rapids. When the boat approached the Yabuga rapid, which is the most dangerous, the boatmen asked the party to land and to disembark below the rapid. They refused, the boat was upset, and thirteen of the tourists and three boatmen were drowned.

The Mohammedan rebellion in the north of China is at an end, according to an official decree issued November 9. The number of Mohammedans that fought with the rebels at 200,000, all of whom have been either annihilated or driven into the mountains between Kansu and Thibet, where they are gradually being humiliated.

## WAITERS CLAD AS FARMERS

Anniversary of the Pilgrims' Land-  
ing Celebrated by a Dinner.Secretary of the Navy Herbert, Gen.  
Miles and Others Responded  
to Toasts.

New York, Dec. 22.—The New England Society of the city of New York celebrated the ninety-first anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims by a dinner this evening at the Waldorf. The dinner was held in the ballroom of the hotel, which was elaborately decorated for the occasion.

A featured of the occasion was the toasts of the waiters who served the wines. They were gotten up as New England farm laborers, and wore blue striped shirts, blue trousers and straw hats.

Ex-Judge Henry E. Rowland, the first vice president, presided at the dinner. The following responded to toasts: E. J. Phelps, ex-minister to England; Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, C. C. Richard, Malcolm Johnson, of Baltimore; Hamilton C. Mabe; Gen. Horace Porter, Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Arthur Lord, president of the Pilgrims Society of Plymouth; Mayor Strong, and J. Kennedy Tod.

The attendance was the largest in the history of the society. Covers were laid for 500 and nearly every seat was taken. Other present besides those mentioned were: Hon. Russell, Stewart L. Woodford, Elton Root, J. J. Thompson, Morgan, Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, Commodore Morgan, General Seward, Hon. Charles A. Dana, Cornelius N. Bliss, C. P. Huntington, Arthur F. Bowers, and ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower.

Gen. Miles in his speech reviewed the history of the Army, and ending down to modern times, said:

"In the enlightened age, with greater progress being in the appliances of war, and the effective use of modern inventions by every nation on earth, it behooves the American people to sleep the sleep of apathy or dream the dream of vain glory, unwarranted confidence, unconsciously disregarding all the lessons of history."

Secretary Herbert said in his speech: "When, eleven years ago, I was put in charge of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives I knew little or nothing about the subject, but the time had come to build a navy and there was a reason why I especially desired to go on that committee."

"I was an ex-Confederate soldier and felt that in helping to rebuild the Navy, which represented the unity and the power of the United States as one country, I might help also in the good work of reunifying the two sections. No one can tell to what extent, if any, the votes of Southern men in the House of Representatives have been helpful in the reconstruction of the Union."

"Our civil war stands out in the past as an unrivaled testimony of American courage; of the willingness of men and women to die for their convictions, and even more for the honor of the Republic. We are now a united people, and we are now a united people."

Mr. Herbert went on to tell of the building up of the new Navy and contrasted it with the Navy at the command of the Pilgrims fathers in 1812.

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## M'KINLEY AND THE CLERKS

Will Civil Service Rules Protect  
After March Fourth?

## QUESTION IN THE HOUSE

Legislative Bill Passed After Lively  
Debate Over Effectiveness and  
Character of Reform in Department  
Service—Mr. Walker Tells  
How Factories Are Managed.

The House passed the legislative appropriation bill yesterday without further amendment. The only changes of importance from the form in which it came from committee were the reduction of the Librarian's salary in the new Library of Congress to \$8,000, and fixing his bond at \$50,000.

The urgency deficiency bill came in from the Senate during the day with a minor amendment, and was passed. It is now ready for the President's signature.

The discussion of the civil service system was continued throughout the afternoon.

Replying to Mr. Brodus Mr. Richardson read from reports and from the Congressional Record to show that Mr. Brodus was mistaken in his statement that the railway mail service was benefited by President Harrison's suspension of the civil service order. He claimed that large numbers of Republican clerks were appointed since the result was plainly detrimental to the service.

He read figures at great length to prove that under Mr. Harrison's "new and efficient clerks" the ratio was one error for 2,800 pieces of mail handled. But under President Cleveland the ratio was one error for 5,500. He read a letter showing how Republicans had been pushed into the service.

"Who wrote the letter?" asked Mr. Brodus.

"It is not signed."

"Do you propose to arraign the Harrison administration upon an anonymous letter?"

"You don't ask that question when Mr. Baker reads a similar letter to the Senate?"

Large crowds assembled in Chattanooga and Atlanta at an early hour under the impression that he would come by a route other than the one he traveled. He said that he did not want demonstrations and therefore came by a different line. He declined to discuss the Cuban question.

In Chattanooga, in the course of a speech, he said that he would do all he could to make the silver cause stronger in 1900 than it is now. Mr. Bryan speaks here tomorrow night, and leaves for home Thursday morning.

At a conference of the savings banks of the city, which was held when the runs began at the Librarian and Illinois Trust banks, it was unanimously agreed to adopt an unusual means toward checking the power of the President to ignore a joint resolution of inquiry as to the circumstances attending the death of an American citizen, said to have been "hacked to pieces by Spanish soldiers" in the island of Cuba.

Mr. Vest did not call up, as he had given notice that he would, his resolution for an inquiry as to the constitutional question presented by the Secretary of State in his press statement touching the power of the President to ignore a joint resolution of Congress directing him to recognize the independence of the republic of Cuba.

The morning hour, in which that subject might have been discussed, was occupied by Mr. Morgan in a long speech against the Pacific Railroad funding bill, and in favor of the government taking possession of the roads which he contended, it was its right and duty to do whenever a default in payment of the bonds occurred.

The urgent deficiency bill was passed and was immediately returned to the House for concurrence in the amendments agreed to in the Senate.

At 3 P. M. the Senate adjourned until Tuesday, January 5.

Members and Senators Left on Every  
Train Last Night.

Holiday homesickness prevailed both Houses of Congress yesterday and last night its influences were manifest in the corridors, places of amusement, and on the city's leading thoroughfares.

Many Congressmen will remain in the city during the holiday recess, particularly those who have their families with them, but the outgoing trains last night, speeding away in the midst of a lively snow storm, carried many members of both Houses of Congress to their homes.

Many Southerners left for the warmer climate, among them some of the Georgia members, who will probably welcome to Atlanta tonight the late candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Bryan, who will begin a lecturing course in that city. Speaker Reed left for Boston, where he has some business to attend to. His family will remain in Washington.

Representative Dingley, of Maine, will remain in Washington as early next week he has to begin hearings before the Ways and Means Committee.

CAIT, LEMON'S REMAINS.

Being Brought to This City in a  
Special Car.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 22.—The body of Capt. George E. Lemon, late editor and publisher of the National Tribune, of Washington, D. C., who died at the Continental Hotel, San Diego, Cal., of heart failure last Friday, passed through here on the sunset limited Southern Pacific, tonight, en route to Washington.

The remains occupied the special car, San Ardo, and were in charge of the dead editor's brother and physician.

ROBBERS WRECK A TRAIN.

Accident Occurred in Lonely Place  
and Casualties Are Unknown.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 22.—Passenger train No. 37, from Atlanta, on the Southern Railway, was wrecked at McComb's store, fifteen miles from Birmingham, by train robbers tonight.

The sheriff, with a posse and dogs, has gone to the scene. The wreck is a bad one, but the casualties are as yet unknown.

## INHALED ILLUMINATING GAS.

Maryland School Teacher Found  
Dead in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Dec. 22.—Miss Mary H. Powell, a good looking woman from Winona, Somerset county, Maryland, was found dead in bed this morning at a boarding house, No. 912 Spruce street, having been killed by inhaling illuminating gas which had escaped from an open fire.

Miss Powell came to this city yesterday to have an operation performed upon her nose at a hospital here, and as nothing in the case pointed to suicide, it is the supposition that the unfortunate woman was the victim of an accident. Miss Powell was well dressed, had a gold watch and chain and \$20 in money with her.

From a memorandum book found among her effects it is thought that she was a school teacher of Winona. Her friends were notified and they telegraphed the coroner that they would come here to take charge of the remains.

## BRYAN COMPELLED TO SPEAK

Enthusiastic Crowd Welcomed Him  
to Atlanta.Tendered Overtures During His Trip  
from Chicago—Declined to Dis-  
cuss Cuban Question.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 22.—Hon. William J. Bryan arrived here at 11 o'clock tonight. An immense crowd was waiting to greet him.

There were cries for a speech and a rush for him when he stepped from the train, but he was hurried into a carriage and driven to the Kimball house. The crowd followed and insisted on a speech.

A person was being driven in the hall room by one of the hotel clubs. Before he knew what was happening, the fair candidate was surrounded by the fair dancers in evening dress. The German was abandoned for the time.

In response to continued cries for a speech, Mr. Bryan appeared on the first arcade and spoke very briefly, thanking his friends for their welcome to him.

Mr. Bryan came from Chicago direct. At Harrison, Chattanooga, Dalton, Rome, and other points, many were out to meet him. Large crowds assembled in Chattanooga and Atlanta at an early hour under the impression that he would come by a route other than the one he traveled.

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## WARRANTS FOR BANKERS

Prosecution the Next Step in  
Chicago's Financial Flurry.

## CONTRACTING COMPANY FAILS

Concern Did Business with the De-  
funct National Bank of Illinois.  
Heavy Run on Savings Banks—De-  
positors Required to Give Time  
Notice.

Chicago, Dec. 22.—Warrants were sworn out before Justice Hall this evening for the arrest of E. S. Dreyer and Robert Berger, of the banking firm of E. S. Dreyer & Co., which failed here yesterday.

The warrants charge the bankers with the violation of the banking laws of Illinois by receiving deposits after the institution was insolvent, and were sworn out by Frank Kennedy, assistant keeper of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

Robert Berger, one of the partners, is a son-in-law of George Schneider, president of the defunct National Bank of Illinois. The bank had been in the hands of officers, and the arrests will probably be made before morning.

A steady run of savings depositors on the Librarian Banking Association and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and the failure of the Angus & Gindele Contracting Company, which is credited with getting a loan of \$250,000 from the failed National Bank of Illinois, comprised the developments of today in connection with the financial flurry.

The associated banks have taken prompt, thorough, and conservative action to avoid serious scare on the part of the public, which has millions of dollars in savings accounts deposited with city banks. The Illinois Trust lends all the other banks in its savings deposits, having nearly \$12,000,000. The Librarian Bank has less than \$1,400,000 of such accounts.

The solid showing made by the banks with did not lessen the disquiet of the National Bank had a reassuring effect on the public today when the morning papers were perused, and the general feeling in the banking community was that the worst was over, so far as those institutions were concerned. There is a revival in some quarters that the Clearing House Association may not prolong its offer to loan 75 per cent of approved claims against the National Bank of Illinois, and that within the next few days there may be a tightening of a purse strings.

Time Notice Demanded.

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## KATE FIELD'S BODY RECOVERED

After Cremation in San Francisco  
the Ashes Will Be Sent East.

San Francisco, Dec. 22.—The remains of Kate Field arrived today from Honolulu. Owing to the quarantine regulations the casket containing the body will not be received from the ship before tomorrow.

Henry E. Higgins, to whom the remains were consigned, and whose wife was a close friend of Miss Field, said the funeral services would be held in Trinity Church at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. The remains will then be taken to Old Fellows' Cemetery and cremated.

The ashes will be sent East for interment.

The Press Club, the Winegrowers' Association, the Women's Press Association and other organizations will pay special honors to the deceased.

BANK OF MINNESOTA FAILS

Carried Down with It the Union  
Stock Bank.Depositors Will Probably Not Lose  
Any of Their Money—Insti-  
tution May Resume Business.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 22.—State Bank Examiner Kenyon today took possession of the Bank of Minnesota, and as a result of the closing of this bank the Union Stock Bank, at South St. Paul, also closed.

The Bank of Minnesota was the oldest bank in St. Paul. It was established by Dawson & Co. in 1859.

The other bank cleared through the Bank of Minnesota, and its closing followed as a matter of course. It was stated at the Bank of Minnesota this afternoon that depositors would not lose and that arrangements would probably be made to carry on the bank's business. This may be done through the efforts of the stockholders, all of whom are wealthy men, and who are reported as willing to advance the funds necessary to put the institution on a sound basis.

The failure was caused by the bank's inability to make collections on which it had depended to meet obligations due at this time. The average deposits of the Stock Bank's Union Bank of South St. Paul are \$95,000; the capital \$25,000, and the average loans and discounts \$60,000.

The bank of Minnesota had a deposit with all the other banks of the city, had a share of the deposits of State funds, and at the time of the last settlement had between \$70,000 and \$80,000 of State money. It was also the depository for the county, and until recently was the main bank through which city business was transacted.

Bank Examiner Kenyon was early on the scene and took charge of the bank's affairs. He would not give out any statement in fact, he was not in a position to do so, inasmuch as he had not completed his examination. He did state that the case will go into court tomorrow, when an application will be made for the appointment of a receiver.

According to the last report of the Bank of Minnesota, the deposits on demand certificates amounted to \$285,000. There was due to other banks the sum of \$235,000, but there were also resources due from other banks amounting to \$319,400.

The State of Minnesota carried a deposit with the bank at the time of its suspension, amounting to \$104,000, but this sum is mostly secured by gilt-edged bonds. The corresponding bonds in the country shown on the last report, number forty-five. Many of these are small banks in the country towns whose fate may depend upon the final restoration of the Bank of Minnesota.

The Bank of St. Paul, also closed. It was merely a branch of the Bank of Minnesota.

Frank Seymour, cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, was this evening named as receiver of the Bank of Minnesota.

SOLDIERS KILL ANARCHISTS.

Bullets Prove Effective in Dispersing  
a Spanish